Fair; slightly warmer.

## Nothing is Better than the Best

We have the Best at the Lowest Prices. Men's all-wool blue and black Kersey Overcoats for

\$12.00

That are unapproachable for Workmanship, Style and Finish, with French facing, raw edges, velvet collar and fly front.

There are also hundreds of others we can show you in the better and lesser grades that are sure winners at the prices we sell them for.

# The When

Tell the Truth

No Cigar now sold in Indiana at

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# CUBANOLA

YOW contains a filler of long Havana. The manufacturers of Cubanola have the stock and they put it in. The other manufacturers haven't it, and of course can put it in their advertisements-not in their Cigars

Cubanola is long Havana filler. Cubanola is choice Sumatra wrapper. Cubanola is perfect in form and workmanship. Ask your dealer for Cubanola. Insist upon having Cubanola.

A. KIEFER DRUG CO.

This Week.

### This Week.



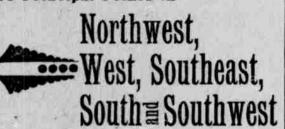
Will buy one of those superb Gents' \$85 Vanguard Bicycles. Don't wait too long; you will pay 50 per cent. more for this same

# Vanguard Cycle Co.

106 North Pennsylvania Street.

# Big 4 Route Pin-Money Pickles HOMESEEKERS **EXCURSIONS**

To Principal Points in



# HALF RATES Plus \$2.

full particulars call at Big Four Offices, No. 1 E. Washington st., 36 Jackson public the following statement: "Two place and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

### C., H. & D. RY. BEST LINE TO CINCINNATI Dayton, Toledo and Detroit.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. . 2:45 pm . 4:45 pm

ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS. For further information call at No. 2 West Washington street or Union Station. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

### MONON ROUTE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway. SHORT LINE TO

## CHICAGO THE WEST AND NORTHWEST

Pullman Vestibule Train Service. Trains daily at 7:00 a. m., 3:35 p. m. and 12:55

eave Chicago daily 2:45 a. m., 11:50 a. m. and \$:58 p. m. Arrive Indianapolis 7:45 a. m., 4:37 p. m. and

Detailed information at Union Station and No 2 W. Wash, st. GEO, W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

A Ten Per Cent. Reduction Will be given on any Diamond in our store until after the National Election, Nov. 3, 1896.

J. C. SIPE, Importer Fine Diamonds, Room 4, 181-2 N. Meridian St.

## POWER & DRAKE'S

Distributors of Fine Imported and Do mestic Groceries,

16 North Meridian Street.

TROUBLES OF "GAS" ADDICKS.

Receivership Due to a Conspiracy,

Secretary Kittenger Says.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 17 .- J. Ed-

ward Addicks, president of the Bay State Gas Company, is still absent from Wilmington, and notice of the proceedings the company has not yet been served on him. Notice, however, has been left at his Dates of sale, October 19 and 20. For | Claymont home. Charles H: Kittenger, Mr. Addicks's private secretary, has made years ago a suit based on similar charges was brought in the United States Court before Judge Wales. A temporary injunc-tion was granted and almost immediately afterwards was dismissed. At that time the Bay State Gas Company had a floating indebtedness of over \$1,000,000, while to-day the company is absolutely without one dollar of floating debt, \$1,250,000 having been wiped out since Jan. I. The affairs were never in such a good financial condition. The bringing of the suit can have no other than political significance. We have known for some time that efforts were being made in Massachusetts to secure the services of certain men who were or had been employed by the Bay State Gas Company to become a part of a conspiracy. All those concerned in the matter will be proceeded Attorney J. H. Hoffecker, jr., who represents a New York plaintiff, was asked to-day regarding the report that another action was to be brought against the Bay State Gas Company. He said they were not ready, and therefore could not state whether his client would bring a separate

### SUICIDE OF A WIDOW

suit against the company or possibly co-

operate with Buchanan in the pending suit.

It is understood the amount involved is \$1,500,000 for alleged breach of contract.

Brooded Over the Death of Her Fiance and Shot Herself.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.-Mrs. Amy A. Price, a young widow formerly employed as a stenographer for a New York firm, committed forty railroad coaches, coming in a train suicide during the night by shooting herself in of five sections. State Senator Stuart the left breast at the home of her sister. Mrs. Reed spoke for the party in general, and Webb, in this city. The suicide is surrounded W. P. Croft for the colored people of West by romantic and pathetic circumstances. Mrs.
Price came to Philadelphia last evening, apparently intent upon ending her life. The tragedy is said to be due to the death of her flance on last Monday, but whose name is not given. The which compares of the dead man is in a critical state of which compares of the dead man is in a critical state of mother of the dead man is in a critical state of health and should she learn of Mrs. Price's suicide it might cause her death also. The dead woman is described as having been a heauty of the blonde type. About six years ago she was divorced from Billy Price, assistant manager of Burnak Theater, Los Angeles, Cal. She was a journalist by profession and contributed to a journalist by profession and contributed to several New York and Western papers. When she arrived at her sister's house she partook of a meal and then retired to a room on the second Society, of Baltimore; Albert J. Cullison.

SATURDAY'S OVATION TO M'KINLEY THE GREATEST OF ALL.

Nearly Five Hundred Carloads of Sound-Money Advocates United in a Grand Demonstration.

AND FAR INTO THE NIGHT BY PEO-PLE FROM MANY STATES,

Scores of Bands and Cheers of a

NUMEROUS GOOD SPEECHES

Multitude of Enthusiasts.

TO FARMERS, ARTISANS, MINERS, WORKINGMEN OF ALL TRADES,

Commercial Travelers, Merchants and People in General-Crowd of Toil-

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CANTON, O., Oct. 17 .- This was the banner day of the campaign here. Never before were the crowds so large or the enthusiasm so marked. Over forty special trains brought in nearly five hundred carloads of people, and the streets of the city were thronged all day and part of the night with marching clubs, accompanied by brass and martial bands, and a multiby brass and martial bands, and a multi-tude of shouters. Major McKinley made numerous speeches, but he found it im-possible to address each delegation sep-arately, and some of the delegations were

To-night colored electric effects from the handsome Mckinley arch made the delegations for any one day was surpassed. The long-distance delegations exceeded all former pilgrimages in extent. Maryland sent 3,000 people; West Virginia, 2,500; Kenrailroad people. In the five hundred trainloads of people, parties large or small, from nearly half the States in the Union, and a score of them were formally addressed. At times during the afternon a solid line of incoming and uniformed delegations were packed in on Market and Tuscarawas and Cherry streets in a solid line for over a mile. As their drum majors fought their way towards the McKinley house a steady stream of organized callers were retiring down the wide thoroughfares. Twenty-eight organized parties had sent word of their coming that carried away fences and pieces of porch made some women faint. Major Mc-Kinley made his speeches from a reviewing

platform near the sidewalk. AN EARLY SPEECH. Major McKinley's first speech was delivered before breakfast to several hundred farmers from Monroe county, Michigan.

that territory by D. A. Curtis. While Major McKinley was taking breaksides and the air was rent with Pennsylvania shouts and cheers. There were four or five trainloads which brought three distinct delegations, a large one of business men, farmers and mechanics from Altoona and Blair county, Pennsylvania, and smaller delegations from South Fork and Portage, in Cambria county. A number of mottoes were carried, among them being

"In 1892, wages 45 cents per ton and full time; in 1894, wages 35 cents a ton and no work. Nova Scotia coal did it." The third address of the day was to

several hundred residents of Huntingdon, Pa., the home of Mrs. McKinley's ancestors. They brought with them for Mrs. McKinley a framed picture of the home of her grandparents, and also some nails leading to the appointment of receivers for made by her great-grandfather in 1815. The party was introduced by Judge Williamson, of Huntingdon.

Ten coachloads of people from Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo and western Michigan constituted the fourth audience addressed by the Major. The party was largely composed of members of the railroad men's 'sound-money" clubs, but business men, professional men and citizens generally were represented. The introductory address was made by attorney W. B. Perkins, The fifth address delivered by Major Mcfrom Ashtabula and Perry counties, Ohio, and occupying four special trains. In the audience were many McKinley and Hobart counties, railroad men and lock men from the lake front, farmers, miners, business men and citzens of all vocations. Congressman Stephen A. Northway spoke for Ashtabula county and S. M. Parcoe for thing it is that no nation was ever bene-Perry county.

BIG SOUTHERN DELEGATIONS. The delegation from the Bluegrass State came in five or six trains, aggregating fifty-eight coaches. They were addressed in two sections, the first speech being in response to Lieutenant Governor Worthington, who spoke for the famous China or Mexico. (Applause.) Give busi-Garfield Club, of Louisville, and for the ness confidence a chance to be restored. delegation in general, and to Col. H. S. Ruhn, of the Louisville Anzeiger, who spoke for the German-Americans of Kentucky.

Ruhn, of the Louisville Anzeiger, who spoke for the German-Americans of Kentucky.

The central, eastern and western counties of West Virginia filled to the platform (Prolonged cheering.)

The Maryland delegation occupied five trains of ten coaches each, the first of say, whether we shall raise enough revewhich covered the distance of 500 miles, nue to pay the current expenses reached Canton early in the day, but when government instead of borrowing money the last came and the demonstration was work at home or have somebody else do held it was necessary to turn on the elec- it for us, under another flag. (Renewed tric lights. Addresses were delivered by Society, of Baltimore; Albert J. Cullison. floor. Shortly afterwards the report of a revolver was heard and going to the room, Mrs.
Price was found on the lounge dead, with a
bullet wound through her left breast. She was
attired in her night robe.

Society, of Battimore, Albert J. Cullison,
duties as at present and leave tens of
thousands of laborers out of employment
and a daily deficiency in the national treasury? I believe in restoring a protective
that the report of a rethousands of laborers out of employment
and a daily deficiency in the national treasury? I believe in restoring a protective
that required several special trains of ten

It required several special trains of ten Society, of Baltimore; Albert J. Cullison, duties as at present and leave tens of for the potters; William O. Peach, for the thousands of laborers out of employment

CANTON'S BANNERDAY coaches each to transport the crowd constituting the delegation representing the penses of the government. employes of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company, the Oliver Wire Company, the Hainesworth Steel Company, the Baker Chain and Wagon Iron Manufacturing Company and the Monongahela Tin-plate Company, of Pittsburg, and the Oliver Coke and Furnace Company, of Uniontown, Pa. The delegation was introduced by George T. Oliver, one of the managers of the company, who also spoke for the

delegation of representative citizens of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. A delegation composed of two carloads of people, the youngest of whom was fifty years of age, and among whom were a STREETS THRONGED ALL DAY number who had passed the four-score mark, came as the Old People's McKinley Club, of Westerville, O., and were introduced by Rev. G. W. Downey. In the same crowd and listening to the speech were students of the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, and citizens in general of Delaware county, Ohio, for whom H. S. Culvers spoke; students of the Ohio Medical University, at Columbus, introduced by Dr. C. M. Taylor, and students from other collegs of Columbus, for whom A. L. Coke spoke, and farmers and citizens of Brecksville and vicinity in northern

### TO MICHIGAN FARMERS.

Speech on the Benefits of Protection and Sound Money. In response to D. A. Curtis, of Petersburg, who spoke on behalf of the delegation of farmers from Monroe county, Michigan, Major McKinley said:

"My Fellow-citizens and Ladies and Gentlemen—I can assure you of one thing—that you are the first callers I have had this morning (laughter), and I shall expect on the night of the 3d of November—accepting the assurances of your spokesman-to hear the first advices of a splendid Republican victory from the county of Monroe and the State of Michigan. I am glad to greet and welcome you this morning. I have never believed, as some people that there was ever any have been saying, that there was ever any danger about the State of Michigan. There has never been a moment when I have had the slightest doubt about where the electhe signtest doubt about where the elec-toral vote of your glorious State would go in the presidential contest of 1896. No State in the Union is more deeply interested in the genuine American policy that will protect your property, your interests, your labor, your mines, the products of your forests, from undue competition than the State of Michigan (appiause); and there is no State that is more deeply interested in no State that is more deeply interested in he prosperity and the permanency of the

Republic.
"I am glad to know from your spokespublic building and beautiful additions to man that you believe not only in a protective tariff, but that you believe in honcity's main thoroughfares resplendent with do your work, whether it be on the farm every day and every week and every month and everywhere, in every part of the civ-ilized world. That's the kind of money we now have and we have more of it than we ever had in our history before. To enter upon free and unlimited coinage of silver would be to remit this country to silver alone, and deprive us of the gold we have; would decrease the circulation of the cour instead of giving us good round one-hundred-cent dollars, which we have now, they would ask us to do our business with a fifty-three-cent dollar and bring ourselves to the financial plane of Mexico and China. We decline to do it. (Great cheer-

ing.)
"I am glad to see you. It will be my pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally." (Great applause.)

TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

"My Fellow-citizens and Gentlemen of the

Republicans . Favor Neither Free Trade, Free Silver Nor Free Riot. To delegations of commercial travelers from Toledo and Columbus and elsewhere Mr. McKinley said:

Commercial Travelers' Associations of To-ledo and Columbus and other cities of this State and other States assembled in Canton to-day-I bid you all warm and hearty welcome and count it a great distinction to have business men of your character leave their homes and accustomed employ-ments to bring assurance of good will and support in the pending campaign. You have discovered in the last four years that is is a good deal safer to consult markets than maxims. You have discovered that prices current and actual experience in rade and commerce is a better guide to ousiness prosperity than anything you can farmers from Monroe county, Michigan.

They were introduced as representative business men, farmers and other citizens of that territory by D. A. Curtis.

find in the text-books. Your coming together, Democrats and Republicans—(a voice: 'No Democrats in this crowd!')—well, once Democrats, but now prefering country to party, coming together as you have, is an act of sterling patriotism hitherto almost unknown in American politics, and promoted only by considerations of the public good. But these are characteristic traits of the business and the commercial men of the country. I do not attribute your call to any personal concern for my success. You look beyond the candidate to the great principles he represents, and upon that ground and in that spirit and upon that ground and in that spirit you are here to-day, and in the same spirit I address you now.

interested in the result of the election two weeks from next Tuesday than the com-mercial men of the United States. (Applause.) What you want is business, and you have discovered that you cannot sell if there is nobody to buy. You have suffered greatly the past three years under the withering touch of partial free trade and the instability of business, and, above all, the absence of confidence. "Shall these commercial men now em bark in the vastly more disastrous and de-structive policy of free silver, which is a party shibboleth, not of honor, but of dishonor? A great many people find par-ticular pleasure in the word 'free.' It is a grand, glorious word, when properly plied. I do not know what you may think about it, but I do not believe in destroying either the business, the property or the credit of this country under the cry of free silver. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Never! Never!') We have just pride in our giorious record in favor of free speech, free soil, free press, free men and free conscience—but I believe that the great majority of our countrymen are neither in favor of free trade, free silver or free lawlessness (great applause); or cheating people in the sacred name of

The question of honest money against free silver and irredeemable paper money, both unlimited and both unsound, has been so thoroughly argued that I do not wish to occupy your time in discussing it. Suf-fice it to say that no valid or sufficient reason has yet been given, or can be given, for the United States adopting either. Some things are so plain, some things are so clear and distinct, some things are so palpable and self-evident, that, like day and night, every man must sooner or later human experience has proven any-

fited by poor money or injured by good money, and that no man ever suffered money, and that no man ever suffered from being honest, and no man ever profited by being dishonest. (Great cheering.) Good, honest dollars hurt nobody. If we have not as much good money as we ought to have let us get more, and we will get more whenever the country requires it. But we will not get it as long as we are proposing to adopt the financial policy of all the good 100-cent honest dollars will speedily come for the uses of the people. "What we want in this country is more work and better wages. Whether we are

selling goods or making them; whether we are carrying them along our lakes or on our great railroad lines; whatever may be our business, this is the cry of humani-ty to-day-more work and better business, (Applause.) The issue of this campaign aside from silver is the tariff; that is to for that purpose; whether we shall do our cheers.) Shall we make the duties high enough on foreign goods, the like of which

penses of the government.

"Then we must re-enact the reciprocity policy of Blaine and Harrison (applause and cries of "Right!")—the policy of the tariff law of 1890, by which our farmers find increased markets for their surplus products in those countries where they can be exchanged to the best advantage for products which we do not grow or produce, but which we must have. This is the platform of the Republican party to-day. It is an American platform from top to bottom. It represents the highest industries of this great, free Republic. It acknowledges no flag but the glorious stars and stripes and will maintain the national honor as it would maintain that sacred emblem of our nationality."

### TWO STANDARDS.

Republican Sound-Money System and the Old Scale of Wages. In addressing the Altoona (Pa.) delegation

Mr. McKinley said: "My Fellow-citizens-It gives me great pleasure to meet at my home the working-men and my fellow-citizens in general of Blair and Cambria counties, Pennsylvania. I appreciate the fact that you have journeyed a long distance to bring me assur-ance of your good will and of your purpose to assist in giving a triumphant victory to the Republican cause and principles this year. This is the year of true and genuine patriotism. This is a year which registers a revival of true Americanism. Rivers do not divide us, mountains cannot separate us. State lines and sectional lines are all obliterated, and this year we stand unitedly for the American Union, the American barra and the glarious old stars and stripes. honor and the glorious old stars and stripes. "Two weeks from next Tuesday the people of this country will exercise that ma-

jestic sovereignty which is peculiar to no other nation but ours. It is difficult to measure the full force of a national elec-tion; of its mighty power for good or ill. It determines policies and administrations and legislation affecting every industry of the country. Its power is both appalling and inspiring. If we needed any demonstration of the mighty effect of such an election as is to occur two weeks from next Tuesday, it is furnished by that of 1892, when from sunrise to sunset on the 9th day of November the people changed the administration, not in person merely, but in purpose. That election was a verdict for a new policy election was a verdict for a new policy which was opposed to that which had prevailed for the greater part of the lifetime of the Republic. Its effect was immediately felt. It was the voice of the people, and, therefore in a country like current. therefore, in a country like ours, the law of the Republic, and while months were to elapse before the new administration went into power, its acts were in part, at least, foreseen and anticipated. The Nation stood in dread silence in fear of its own verdict, and with all the rejoicing there was much foreboding. Men looked into the future with fear and apprehension. Orders for machinery were canceled, contracts were annulled, buying and selling were curtailed, plans which had been formed for the extension of business were abandoned works. tension of business were abandoned, works already built were not equipped with machinery, doubt and uncertainty hung over the country. Have I ovedrawn the picture? (Cries of 'No! No!') Did we appreciate the full force of that great national election and the effect of our individual votes upon its result and of the result on the country? I fear not. I speak of this not to but rather to emphasize the awful seriousness of a national election, its vital and importance, to the end that we may realize the sacred and valued interests which are involved in a popular election un-

der our form of government "More-infinitely more-is involved in the contest of 1896 than in the contest of 1892, grave and serious as it was. We have all at issue that was then involved and more.
Then it was only a question of the principle of taxation which should govern us, about which honest men might fairly differ, but about which there is less difference now then. Now, the serious question is involved of all values of every form of property, real, personal and mixed; wages in shops, in mines and on the farm; in-vestments in building and loan associations and savings banks; the value of every trust estate; the endowment of every college and charity; every salary and income; the savings of frugal toil; the inheritance of the helpless minor children, and the pension of every soldier and sailor, or of their widows and orphans are involved and will be affected by the votes of the American people two weeks from next Tuesday. Every one of these vital interests are assailed. Not one of them escapes. "My fellow-citizens, shall the assault be

successful? ('Never! never!') This is the challenge to the American people. What will their answer be. (Cries of 'McKinley!') There can be but one answer-truth and righteousness, justice and honesty, which have always characterized American citizenship, can give but one an wer, the verdict that will leave no doubt of the un-questioned honesty of the American peo-

The Chicago Democratic platform refused to protect these great interests against the change of values that would follow free coinage , which they propose. If they had been willing to say that all existing contracts and obligations of every kind whatsoever, made upon the present standard of value, should be settled in that standard there would have been a sug-gestion of honesty in that. But that was instantly rejected when offered by the Sen-ator from New York, Mr. Hill. They might at least have said that the fifty-two-cent dollar should only apply to the business done and the contracts made after its adoption. There would have been a show of honesty in that, for it would have given everybody an equal chance to prepare for The mere proposition to change values and existing contracts must insure its instant rejection by the American people. There are two standards, my countrymen, that the Republican party insists shall be our monetary standard and old scale of American wages.

"This is our busy day in Canton, and much as I would love to talk to you longer, I am forced to bid you all good morning. that I may in a moment greet another delegation of Republicans."

### THE FRIEND OF LABOR.

It Is Not the Party That Preaches Discontent to Workingmen. To delegations from Ashtabula, Muskingum and Perry counties, Ohio, in response to Congressman S. A. Northway and S. W. Pascoe, Major McKinley spoke as follows "My Fellow-citizens-I give warm and sincere welcome to the citizens of a Ash-tabula and Perry counties. I am glad to greet you at my home, and I thank you for the warm assurances of support which you bring and which have been so eloquently expressed by your spokesmen. There is a studied effort made in some quarters of this country to teach that the employer of labor is attemptive to mployer of labor is attempting to enslave he workingman. I submit to you, men of toil all around and about me, who is the better friend of labor-he who gives you work that brings contentment or he who breathes only words that create discon-tent? There cannot be, there ought never tal. The interest of the one is the interest of the other. You know that the greatest friend to slavery is idleness. They talk about making the workingmen slaves. There is no danger of a workingman ever becoming a slave if he receives American wages, the wages that he had for thirty years from 1860 to 1890, under the glorious policy of a protective tariff. The best friend to labor, the best policy in the interest of labor is that policy which gives workingmen an opportunity to work at good wages. Which policy do you think subserves that interest best? Our policy of protection, or their policy of free trade? (Tremendous shouts of 'Our! ours!' and 'McKinley's

"This great audience fairly represents diversified industries in the United States. On the one side of me are men who manufacture; on the other side are men who handle iron ore, and in front are men who dig our coal. One is dependent on the other; and here, in this audience, too, are representatives of the railroads of the country, which transport not only raw material, but the finished product from one end of this country to the other. The one is never prosperous unless the other is prosperous. You know that from experi-There is not a handler of ore at the Ashtabula harbor who does not know that when the great ore and steel industries of this country are stopped he has nothing to There is not a coal miner from Perry county who does not know that when the fires are extinguished in our furnaces there is no demand for him. Now, the Republican party is universal. It applies to every industry from the man who digs the coal which they call the raw material-if they just tried digging it for a time, however, they would find it was not so very raw.

"From the man who mines the ore in Michigan and Minnesota to the man who handles it at our great ports and to the final finished product, the Republican pol-icy protects and defends them all. And what do we defend them against? We defend them against the products of cheaper labor in the old world. We defend our labecause in the United every laboring man is an equal citizen with every other man in the country.

march of progress, and her statesmanship has been impressed upon the most glorious pages of American history. I give you warm and generous greeting to my home, and trust you may have a pleasant visit in our little city of Canton and get back to your homes without accident or misfortune of any kind."

### TO MARYLANDERS.

An Address to 3,000 Wage Earners from Baltimore. Major, McKinley was royally greeted by

the big delegation from Maryland. After the cheering had subsided, he said: "My Fellow-cieizens-It is an unsual honor to any candidate or cause to have three thousand wage earners travel a thousand miles to testify their devotion and loyalty, and I appreciate more than I can find words to express the presence here, in Canton, of the potters and wage earners of the Mount Vernon mills, the wage earnof the Mount Vernon mills, the wage earners of the transportation companies, the sound-money clubs, and the employes of the iron works and shipyards who have gathered about my home this evening. Maryland is one of the most promising States in the American Union. She needs but the reviving touch of confidence; she needs but that magic touch that will start every industry and every enterprise into

needs but that magic touch that will start every industry and every enterprise into active operation to give employment to the wage earners of Baltimore and the State.

"Nothing has given me, in all this campaign, so much pleasure and satisfaction as to feel that the wage earners of this country are for the most part enlisted in the cause for which we stand. I know something of the workingmen of the United States. I know something of the wage earners of the great cotton and woolen mills, and that I know something of the wage earners of the great cotton and woolen mills, and that all they want is an opportunity to work; and to do this all they ask is protection from the products of other lands, made by underpaid labor. This, my fellow-citizens, you can regulate by your own ballots. Petitions, as one of your spokesmen has already said, count for naught. Protests to the American Congress count for nothing. The time when the citizen's voice courts most is on that supreme day—election day. most is on that supreme day—election day. What you want to do is to elect a Congress that represents your views; then you won't need to resort to petitions to regulate them or to keep them from injuring your industries. Let the voice of Maryland this year resound as the voice of Maryland did last year—for honest money and protection

"The tariff question is a question wholly of labor. We will manufacture with the world, if the rest of the world will pay as good wages as are paid in the United States; but as long as they do not, patriotism, genuine Americanism and every industrial interest demands that we should make our tariff high enough to measure the difference between the low cost of lamake our tariff high enough to measure the difference between the low cost of labor in foreign countries and the cost of labor in this. Then, you are interested in honest money. You don't want any short dollars. You have tried short hours in the last four years, and have not liked them. When you give a full day's work to your employes, you want to be paid in full, unquestioned and unalterable dollars. This is the kind we have now, and the kind we propose to continue if the American people sustain us this year.

"I thank you for the kindness of this visit. I thank your spokesmen, every one of them, for the generous and assuring words they bring to me. I wish for all of

words they bring to me. I wish for all of you a safe return to your homes, and in all the years of the future happiness, contentment and prosperity."

### "BUSINESS MAKES MONEY." "Money Does Not Make Business," as Mr. Bryan Contends.

To the employes of Oliver Brothers & Co. and other Pittsburg and Pennsylvania manufactories Mr. McKinley said: "My Feliow-citizens-I am gratified to

meet at my home the workingmen of the several establishments of the Oliver Brothseveral establishments of the Oliver Brothers Company of Pittsburg. I am glad to greet those here from every department of industry and glad to meet my fellow-citizens of Fayette county who have joined with this great delegation in bringing assurances of their support and good will. There is one thing that can be said about the Republican party—it does not teach the doctrine of hate and prejudice, but teaches the gospel of peace, good will and fraternity between employer and employe. The man who would array the poor against the rich, labor against capital, class against class or section against section is not a friend of the country, but an enemy of the very the country, but an enemy of the very best interests of every citizen in the country. I would rather teach that doctrine which is so prevalent this year North and which is so prevalent this year North and South, where none is for party, but all for government. This is the true policy of sturdy American citizenship and civilization.

"I look into your earnest faces and believe I know what is in your hearts. ('Mc-Kinley! McKinley!') There is but one aim and purpose, and this is that you may have an opportunity to work for yourselves and your families. This opportunity is best enjoyed when we do our own work in the United States and not in some other country of the world. This opportunity cannot try of the world. This opportunity cannot be reached, however, until we have a return of confidence, and which can only come when the American people have settled for all time that they will have no depreciated currency and declare that the principles of the Republican party shall be upheld.

When confidence comes money will come If you had all the silver of the world in the United States it would not make more business. Business makes money; money does not make business. Every one of you had plenty of work at good wages until the free-trade policy was inaugurated in 1892. We want to restore our protective policy. We want to restore our protective policy. We have good money now, but we have little business confidence. No business man will manufacture if he does not believe that the end of the year he will make a profit. The business man cannot plan for the trade if he does not know what kind of competition he is to have from abroad. of competition he is to have from abroad. The less he has of foreign competition the more work you have at home at better wages and prices.

"I thank you for this call. Nothing gives me greater satisfaction or calls from me deeper gratitude than to have the workingmen of this country enroll themselves on the side of good government, sound cur-rency and the supremacy of law. Again thanking you for this compliment, I bid you all good afternoon."

### PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS. McKinley's Speceh to the Garfield

Club, of Louisville. Major McKinley's speech to Garfield Clab, of Louisville, follows:

"My Fellow-citizens-I cannot find words to fitty express my appreciation of the generous message which your spokesmen have brought me, as I welcome you all from your 'Old Kentucky Home.' I address you, not as Republicans nor as Democrats, but as countrymen and friends. Your glorious old State has already registered a verdict in favor of one the principal issues involved in this campaign. I do not believe that in the past twelve months the Kentucky have changed their opinions on th juestions of honest money and public

Kentucky has usually been a Democratic State, and in 1876 gave that sturdy Democratic statesman, Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, an unprecedented popular ma-jority for President. His memory is doubt-less revered by many of you Democrats toand I venture to send by you message to them in Mr. Tilden's words. In his celebrated joint debate with Horace Greely in 1840 he said: 'An unstable currency produces instability of prices and is peculiarly injurious to the farmers. He ought not to be subject to the tremendous agency of an unseen cause, which may disappoint his wisest calcula-tions and overwhelm him in constant ruin but he ought to be secured in the tranquillity of his fireside from the curse of an unstable and conflicting currency. These were wise and honest words then; they are true and honest words now, and commend themselves to the careful consideration of every citizen in the land, who, if he woul be spared from further distress, should arlow this counsel to guide him at the approaching national election.

"Another issue, my fellow-citizens, in

this campaign is the tariff. That is to say whether we shall raise sufficient revenue to pay the current expenses of the government instead of borrowing money for that purpose, and whether we shall do our work at home or have it done abroad. Shall we place duties high enough on for-eign goods to protect our labor against the cheaper labor of the old world, and build up the magnificent industries of the United States? I do not know, my fellowcitizens, when it will be possible to bring back the prices of 1892; that is only conjectural. The only way I see towards accomplishing that is to restore the great national policy which your own citizen. Henry Clay, so well maintained; a policy that would encourage and promote Amer-ican development, build up American industries and employ American labor.
"I am giad to meet you all to-day.

pleased me to hear the generous words of your venerable, Lieutenant Governor. I was glad to hear those spendid sentences with patriotism, which must have thrilled every heart from your German editor and my comrade who purs the flag of his country and the interest of his country above that of any political organiza-

ntinued on Second Page.)

# FORAKER'SGREAT DAY

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MET BY THIRTY THOUSAND REPUB-LICANS AT WASHINGTON.

Meetings Afternoon and Evening at Which Fairbanks, Kennedy and Johnston Also Spoke.

OVATIONS ALONG THE LINE

FORAKER RALLIES ON A SMALLER SCALE AT SEVERAL TOWNS.

Martinsville, Spencer, Worthington and Seymour All Had Brief Speeches from the Senator.

AN INDIANA REPUBLICAN DAY

SENATOR CULLOM, COLBURN AND BEVERIDGE AT CRAWFORDSVILLE.

Great Gathering at Dunkirk to Hear Governor Hastings-Red Flag Unfurled in Blackford County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Ind., Oct. 17 .- The most remarkable meeting ever held in this congressional district was the outgrowth of the visit of Hon. J. B. Foraker to this city to-day. The meeting had been fairly well advertised, but counter attractions at other

points, and especially the tour of General Harrison through the district next week, operated against the meeting to some extent. Notwithstanding this, there was a tremendous crowd here and it is variously estimated at from 15,000 to 30,000. The day parade was four miles long and was almost exclusively made up of farmers; over 1,500 horsemen were in line and a score of glee clubs, bands and drum corps, besides fcotmen and vehicles. The Senator's personal escort was composed of 500 horsemen,

mostly first voters. The parade was followed by speeches to thousands at the fair grounds, the principal one by Senator Foraker, and he was fol-lowed by Hon. C. W. Fairbanks, of In-dianapolis. Both speeches were received with great enthusiasm. At night a torchlight procession was participated in by hundreds, and the streets along the line were thronged with shouting Republicans. The two big night meetings were addressed by Mr. Fairbanks, "Parson Billy Kennedy and Hon. James T. Johnston, of Rockville. Never was there such an outburst of enthusiasm at to-day and to-night in Daviess county. The large number of farmers who participated disposed fully of the claim that they are for Bryan. This is the home of Congressman Hardy and Sanaton aker came here through a long personal friendship with Mr. Hardy.

### A Demonstration at Seymour.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. SEYMOUR, Ind., Oct. 17.-Senator-elect Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, addressed an audience of 1,500 people opposite the postoffice for twenty minutes this evening. Mr. Foraker was on his way home from his great meeting to-day at Washington, and was prevailed on to make a short talk. A was prevailed on to make a short talk. A temporary stand was erected at the Alwest corner and an arc light was placed near the stand. When the train arrived the enthusiasm was unbounded. The speaker was escorted to the stand by Mayor Joseph Balsley and State Senator Louis Schneck and was introduced by the former. His talk was full of good advice and his encouraging words for Republican success brought forth rounds of applause.

Twenty Minutes at Worthington. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WORTHINGTON, Ind., Oct. 17 .- Ex-Governor Foraker changed cars at this place this morning on his way to Washington, where he spoke to-day. About one thou-sand people gathered at the station on short notice and listened to a speech of twenty minutes. The distinguished statesman spoke in highest praise of those Democrats whose patriotism reaches higher than party and who will not support the principles advocated by W. J. Bryan in the hour of their country's need.

An Old Comrade Meets Foraker. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 17 .- Senator Foraker, of Ohio, on his way South, to-day addressed an enthusiastic audience in front of the Nutter Sanitarium, being introduced by Dr. Gavis, an old army comrade of the Senator. There were about two hundred present, and when the Senator assured the audience that McKinley would carry Ne-braska, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois and Ohio by 100,000 he was cheered to the echo.

### Fornker at Spencer.

Special to the Inlianapolis Journal. SPENCER, Ind., Oct. 17 .- Word was received here Friday evening that Senator Foraker would pass through Spencer on the 10-o'clock train this morning and would give our people a ten-minutes talk from the train, and there were as many or more voters assembled to hear him as ever got together in Spencer this year. The elotogether in Spencer this year. The elo-quent Ohio man gave a great talk, the very cream of the political situation.

### MONTGOMERY COUNTY RALLY. Great Day at Crawfordsville and Three Great Speeches.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 17.-The Republicans of Montgomery county held a great rally here to-day. People came to town by the hundreds, until the crowd was simply a jam, more so than any circus day. Flags, bunting and pictures of Mc-Kinley and Hobart were seen on every hand, and many residences and business houses were elaborately decorated. There was a grand street parade this morning about 11 o'clock, which was an hour passing a given point. In it were 330 carriages, sixty-one wagons, 244 horsemen, 100 bicycles, eight bands, 300 marching members of Veteran Club, 200 marching members of Morton Club. Among the signs carried was one reading:

"Kansas for immigration, Colorado for irrigation, Free silver for starvation, Bryan for repudiation What would become of the country?"

There was a large farm wagon, with pumpkins and shocks of fodder, labeled, 'Vote for Mount for Governor." Another wagon had in operation a boiler making wagon had in operation a boiler making shop, carrying a sign of "We vote for Mc-Kiniey and prosperity." The "Bryan Hippodrome" was represented by a wagon carrying a jack, a goose, a goat and a barrel of free silver. Another wagon had a dozen dinner bells ringing for dinner, "After Mc-Kiniey is elected." Another wagon, labeled "Sound Money," carried three young women dressed in yellow, silver and green, A wagon contained men dressed in rags and a sign labeled, "The result if free silver predominates." There were delegations from Linden, Mace, New Ross, Newmarket, Elam, Wingate, Garfield and other places. Another feature of the parade was a large sugar tree, the leaves of which had turned yellow, fastened to a wagon and with the yellow, fastened to a wagon and with the branches dragging along in the road. In the ilmbs of this tree were a dozen persons swinging up and down among the golden foliage, representing that the woods of Ripley township are full of McKinleyites. The parade is pronounced the largest of the kind ever in this city, and with the five hundred old soldiers in